



U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, gives the "thumbs-up" sign signifying his approval of Israel's conditional agreement to withdraw from Lebanon. At his left is Philip C. Habib, U.S. special envoy to the Middle East.

Israel Agrees to Withdrawal

But Pact Is Tied to Syrian, PLO Pullout From Lebanon

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's cabinet voted 17-2 Friday to accept "in principle" a draft agreement with Lebanon on border security and mutual relations.

The accord, which would provide for intimate Israeli involvement in security operations in southern Lebanon, is designed as a basis for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon if the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian Army also leave.

Without a Syrian and PLO withdrawal, however, the Lebanese-Israeli accord will probably not go into effect.

The cabinet decision on the draft, although couched in conditional terms, gave U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz what he needed for his next two days of Middle East diplomacy.

After shuttling between Jerusalem and Beirut since April 27 to conclude the accord, he left Friday for Amman with plans to

fly Saturday to Syria and then to Saudi Arabia in pursuit of a Syrian agreement. Mr. Shultz called the Israeli endorsement of the agreement with Lebanon "a milestone."

It was partly to provide Mr. Shultz with ammunition in his

talks with the Syrians that Prime Minister Menachem Begin urged approval of the draft agreement, an Israeli official said. Mr. Begin was reported to be eager to reward Mr. Shultz's efforts and bolster Israeli-U.S. relations.

The text of the agreement is not to be made public until Israel obtains "additional clarifications" of several points, according to a government statement. Some sections, apparently involving intelligence cooperation, are to remain secret.

The document is to be accompanied by several side letters, including some unspecified commitments to Israel by the United States.

A senior Lebanese official said Friday that Lebanon welcomed Israel's decision to accept in principle the plan for the withdrawal of foreign forces but was waiting to hear what clarifications the Israelis were seeking. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

In Damascus, the state-run Syrian radio warned Lebanon not to accept the accord, saying it would "mean Arab surrender" and lead to the partitioning of Lebanon, Reuters reported. "Lebanon will become an Israeli protectorate and a base for spying on the Arab world," the radio said. "This agreement means Arab surrender, and Syria will not allow either Arab or Lebanese interests to suffer. Syria will not abandon its position in defending every inch of occupied Arab land."

The draft was understood to provide less of a residual Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon than the government had wished. Several ministers who voted for the agreement expressed dissatisfaction with it, but were apparently persuaded that it was as good as they could expect to get.

With Israeli soldiers being killed or wounded in frequent guerrilla attacks in Lebanon, politicians are feeling public pressure to get the Lebanese Army out.

The cabinet discussion began at 8:30 A.M. and lasted nearly seven hours.

The two ministers who voted against the agreement were former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who said it would lead to a return of the PLO to within rocket range of northern Israel, and Yair Neeman, the minister of science and technology, who is from the rightist Tehiya Party.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai voted for it but said, "It does not contain in it all the necessary arrangements that would guarantee the security of the northern border."

Officials said the agreement would allow 50 to 100 Israeli soldiers to remain in southern Lebanon for joint patrols with Lebanese

troops, would enable Israeli intelligence agents to operate in the area and would create what one official described as "very, very close contacts" between Israeli military personnel and a southern brigade of the Lebanese Army.

There would be direct Lebanese-Israeli military links and two Lebanese brigade headquarters, one in the central region, one in the east, with Israeli liaison officers assigned, according to officials.

The brigade's anti-terrorist operations would be commanded by Major Saad Haddad, the former Lebanese Army officer who established his own militia during the 1975-76 civil war, receiving extensive Israeli arms and training to police a narrow zone on the Lebanese side of the border with Israel. The arrangement permitted Israeli Army units to move in and out of the strip of Lebanese territory at will.

After invading Lebanon in June, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bonn Says Hitler's 'Diaries' Are Fakes

United Press International

BONN — The Interior Ministry said Friday that the so-called secret diaries of Adolf Hitler were "blatant forgeries" written years after World War II, with some entries copied from a 1964 book.

The ministry said its conclusion was based on an examination of three of the 62 volumes of the purported diaries by the Federal Archives Office, the Federal Criminal Office and the Federal Office for the Investigation of Material.

The head of Federal Archives, Hans Booms, said at a news conference that the leather-bound notebooks were such "a blatant, grotesque, superficial forgery" that it took experts only 48 hours to expose the fraud. He estimated that the documents were forged in 1964.

The experts said that all they were the paper, ink and other materials of the diaries of postwar manufacture, but many of the entries had been copied word for word from a book published in 1964 by Max Domarus.

"The lifting of citations from the book called 'Hitler's Speeches and Proclamations 1933-1945' is blatantly obvious," Professor Friedrich Karlenberg, a Federal Archives expert, said.

"Any good forger would have used a chance to conjure up some fantastic entries, but instead, the entries from the book simply were copied."

"The forger appears to be of limited intellect," he added.

The Interior Ministry announcement was a major blow for the



Friedrich Zimmermann

West German magazine Stern, which said one of its reporters, Gerd Heidemann, had found the diaries in East Germany after a three-year search and acquired the 62 volumes from an anonymous source for an amount of cash the magazine has refused to disclose.

Mr. Heidemann has refused to reveal how he acquired the diaries, even on a confidential basis to his editors, because he claims that lives of East German sources would be suspended if their series.

He said the forgers used materials that were not in production until 1954, some nine years after Hitler committed suicide in Berlin at the close of the war. He said tests were performed on the paper, cov-

ers, ink, labels and even the fibers

In the fibers, the archivists discovered threads of polyamide polyester, which they said was first produced after the war. They said the type on the labels was from a 1925 typewriter but did not show the signs of wear it should have had if it had been typed in the 1930s and 1940s.

"There is no question about their being forgeries," Mr. Booms said. "A historian would get more out of a local newspaper of the period than from the diaries."

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said the Federal Archives Office examined the volumes for 1934, 1937, 1942 and 1943 and a report on Rudolf Hess's flight to England after receiving them from Stern, a Hamburg-based picture magazine.

Louis Werner, spokesman for the Federal Criminal Office, said the diaries also did not save the effects of aging that would reflect the years over which they were written.

"They all looked like they were written at the same time," he said.

Mr. Werner said that labels marked "top secret" and purportedly signed by Martin Bormann, Hitler's right-hand man, were attached to the diaries with glue that did not exist until after the war.

"The paper of the diaries also is postwar," he said.

The West German government study of the documents began Tuesday, when Stern handed over three volumes of the purported diaries. Mr. Booms said, adding that his office had received four more volumes since then but had not tested them.

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Hans Booms, head of the West German Federal Archives, at a news conference Friday holding a volume of the purported Hitler "diaries," which he branded as forgeries.

umes they have examined contain materials that demonstrate the diaries are not authentic."

In defense of the diaries, Mr. Nannen said the magazine had started to publish them in good faith after some internationally known handwriting experts and the Criminal Office of the state of Rhineland Palatinate had declared some diary pages authentic.

Doubts about the diaries' authenticity arose almost immediately after the magazine revealed their find.

Hugh Trevor-Roper, the British expert on the Nazi era, initially

said he believed the documents were genuine but later reversed himself after other experts called them fakes.

"I should have refused to give an opinion so soon — I should have said I needed more time to reflect on them," Mr. Trevor-Roper said Friday. "I have been convinced for some time they are forgeries."

Professor Werner Maser, a West German expert on Hitler, said as soon as Stern announced its discovery of the "secret diaries" that most of the volumes came from an East German government forgery workshop in Potsdam.

There are currently about 30,000 Israeli troops in Lebanon, mostly in the south. Syria has about 45,000 soldiers in eastern Lebanon and the PLO has about 8,000 fighters.

Mr. Shultz said that "we have to

go on to the question of Syrian and PLO withdrawal. For Israel withdrawal to occur there has to be evidence of what Syria will do."

Clearly pleased, however, by his most tangible diplomatic achievement since taking office 10 months ago, Mr. Shultz also said it was necessary to take advantage of the breakthrough in the drawn-out Israeli-Lebanese negotiations to encourage King Hussein of Jordan to join the U.S.-sponsored Middle Eastern negotiations. King Hussein refused last month to take part in negotiations after failing to gain PLO backing.

Flying here from Israel, Mr. Shultz made these additional points:

• President Ronald Reagan will announce the lifting of the embargo imposed last summer after Israel's invasion of Lebanon on the sale to Israel of 15 additional F-16 fighter planes. Originally, Mr. Reagan had said the curb would last until Israeli troops had been withdrawn from Lebanon, but Mr. Shultz said there was no reason to hold up the sale any longer.

The Syrians in recent weeks and particularly in the past few days have angrily attacked the terms of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, which was approved formally by the Israeli cabinet Friday afternoon. And there has been considerable uncertainty in the American party, as well as in Israel and Lebanon, that Syrian intends to actually pull its forces out of Lebanon.

• Israel's requested "clarifications" about the agreement, which were announced at the time of the cabinet action approving the draft accord worked out by Mr. Shultz, were presented to him by Defense Minister Moshe Arens before Mr. Shultz left Jerusalem and the "clarifications" do not pose any real

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nuclear Strategy Shift Hinted by Weinberger

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, acknowledging that deploying MX missiles in existing silos would leave them vulnerable, has raised the possibility of edging U.S. nuclear policy toward a strategy of launch under attack.

Under that strategy, the president could order U.S. nuclear forces to fire at the Soviet Union after a Soviet attack had been launched but before the nation had absorbed the full brunt of the attack.

Mr. Weinberger and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., repeatedly told a Senate committee that MX missiles deployed in existing silos would be vulnerable only "if we ride out the attack."

At one point, General Vessey said: "The Soviets have no assurance that we will ride out the attack."

U.S. policy for more than 20 years has been to absorb a nuclear first strike before firing back so as to avoid an accidental war.

Declarations of that policy, however, have left open the option of launch under attack, which would mean that the missiles would be launched before most of the incoming warheads were able to strike their targets.

Mr. Weinberger and General Vessey encountered much skepticism in the Senate Appropriations Committee, where members wanted to know why they should vote to spend \$16.6 billion for the administration's MX plan when only a few missiles might survive a Soviet strike.

The Reagan administration plans to build 223 MX missiles, of which 100 would be deployed in silos now housing Minuteman missiles in Wyoming and Nebraska. The rest, Mr. Weinberger said, would be used for training, testing and as spares.

Several senators noted that ad-



Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., testified on the MX at a Senate hearing.

By Peter Orosz

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party scored well enough in elections for local councils throughout much of the country Thursday to justify a decision calling a national election in June, senior party officials said Friday.

Everything is now in readiness for an election. Parliamentary candidates have been chosen by the parties, government ministers are "clearing their desks" as a source put it, and the political machinery is in place.

The government cannot allow "uncertainty to continue indefinitely," the Conservative Party chairman, Cecil Parkinson, said Friday.

The government cannot allow

that the prime minister will announce next week that an election is to be held in June, almost a year before she has to call an election.

However, the choice is ultimately Mrs. Thatcher's, and she has said repeatedly that she would not be rushed into making one. The fourth anniversary of her 1979 victory and the local elections, both of which occurred this week, were widely portrayed as the final elements in the timetable for a decision.

Mrs. Thatcher is scheduled to meet Sunday with senior political advisers at her country residence, Chequers, and word should begin to leak quickly thereafter on her intentions.

The government cannot allow "uncertainty to continue indefinitely," the Conservative Party chairman, Cecil Parkinson, said Friday.

The elections for 12,714 seats on 369 local councils in England and Wales did not amount to a Conservative landslide, but the party picked up more than 100 seats.

In addition, the party held on to its majority in the Midlands city of Birmingham, considered an important indicator that high unemployment in urban areas is not necessarily hurting the Conservatives very badly.

The opposition Labor Party picked up about 60 seats and the Liberals also did well, gaining about 100 places. The losers in the balloting were the Social Democrats, the Liberals' partners in the new moderate alliance, who lost about 10 seats, and independents, who lost about 300 of their council places.

The Conservatives also gained control of the Welsh capital, Cardiff, from Labor. The Associated Press reported. The Labor Party made a strong showing in depressed districts in northern England. In a major victory, it won control of Liverpool, previously run by the Liberals, and of Blackburn and Durham.

The momentum for an election, perhaps as early as June 9, is enormous.

Because Mrs. Thatcher has refused for months to rule out any date for an election to follow the local balloting, the expectation of an early poll has grown. She and the Conservatives have maintained a solid lead in the polls, and William Hill, the bookmakers, quoted the Tories on Friday at 1-4 favorites with Labor at 5-2 and the Social Democratic Party-Liberal alliance, 33-1.

The arguments for a June contest are that they would be likely to assure a decisive mandate for Mrs. Thatcher to continue her conservative policies.

She has given a series of extended interviews to British and foreign journalists on her plans for a second term carefully spaced out so each session could be presented as an exclusive. She has given a number of rousing speeches to business groups and party faithful that had all the earmarks of a campaign.

Nonetheless, there are factors that could lead Mrs. Thatcher to surprise the country and delay the contest.

Calling an election next week for June 9 would mean abandoning several major pieces of legislation in Parliament, including an important and sensitive criminal-evidence bill.

Moreover, Mrs. Thatcher might have to forgo two foreign trips, her participation at the Williamsburg, Virginia, summit conference in May, and the European summit meeting at Stuttgart in early June.

It has been clear all along that Mrs. Thatcher's personal inclination was to see the term through to its natural end in May 1984.

But by not ending the public speculation about an election and allowing preparations to continue for one, the prime minister has, as Ian Aitken of *The Guardian* wrote, "effectively closed" most of her options.

Mrs. Thatcher's activities in recent weeks have certainly given the impression of a politician ready to begin campaigning.

Reagan Gains Time on Nicaragua

Senate Unit Sets Plan to Continue Aid to Guerrillas

French Government Believes Social Unrest May Get Worse

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — The government of President François Mitterrand believes the street clashes and unrest of the past fortnight may not have reached their high point and that the demonstrations of students, physicians, farmers and shopkeepers could spread to French factories next month.

But at the same time, the government does not consider itself threatened by the protests and does not judge that the country is moving into a period analogous to the riots and general strikes of May 1968. It regards the present unrest "neither anything too serious, nor anything to be amused by" and feels its chances are good to dissipate the student unrest with a twofold program of university reforms.

One hundred policemen and about 40 students were injured. Police detained 113 demonstrators, but later released most of them.

Student Demonstrations Thursday, which for the most part were peaceful, turned violent as night fell. After a major street march, small groups of students headed for the Left Bank set up and burned barricades, destroyed vehicles and threw rocks at police.

Meanwhile, law students voted Friday to end their week-old strike and return to classes. But other student unions kept up the pressure on the government to alter its policy. The pharmacy students announced that a national demonstration would be held Monday. Social Services Minister Pierre Bérégovoy agreed to meet the students Monday.

The success of the program itself, instituted in March in an attempt to lower inflation, reduce the trade deficit and provide a basis for economic recovery, would be increasingly questioned in June, the official said, because statistical evidence of its success would still be inconclusive.

This coincides with the possibility of layoffs in both the chemical and steel sectors and, with them, trouble in individual factories. According to the official, the Socialist government feels that the trade unions remain moderate in their orientations, but that large numbers of factory workers believe the union leadership has not pressed their demands sufficiently.

A second period of intense pressure was expected to come in September and October, after the vacation period, when new salary agreements would be under discussion and the effect of the austerity measures could be judged with some objectivity.

Shellfire Hits Beirut After Gemayel Threat

United Press International

BEIRUT — Artillery shells and rockets hit east Beirut neighborhoods Friday in a mountain duel that escalated within hours of Israel's acceptance of a trap without agreement. Beirut radio said.

The fighting left three Druze Moslem fighters dead and six Christian civilians, including three women, injured, Phalangist radio said.

Earlier, President Amin Gemayel had warned that he would thwart any violent attempt to scuttle his talks for an Israeli pullout, Beirut radio said.

"Lebanon will not give up on the negotiations nor will it give in to those that undermine its sovereignty and free allegiance to the Arab world," Mr. Gemayel said in a speech to a graduation class of army officers.

He said of the talks on the troop pullout: "The difficulties are immense. The issues at stake relate to the liberation of our territory, to the future of our nation and the fate of our people."

"But we are not alone, the United States is helping us," he said.

Mr. Gemayel's remarks followed his indirect call to Syria on Thursday to control leftist Moslem militias, whose clashes with Christian Phalangist militias that day killed seven civilians and injured 25 others.

Soviet Satellites Launched

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union Friday launched two satellites, Cosmos-1459 and Cosmos-1460, the Tass news agency said.

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Wang I-Hsuan, pilot of the Chinese jet, receives flowers from the crew and passengers arrive at a Seoul hotel.

Chinese Hijackers Ask Asylum in South Korea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Six persons charged with hijacking a Chinese commercial jetliner to South Korea requested political asylum Friday.

A South Korean Information Ministry spokesman said Seoul would "respect the spirit of international conventions against air terrorism," but he did not say what would happen to the five Chinese men and one woman arrested after the plane landed Thursday with 105 people aboard.

Beijing has demanded the return of the "criminals" who diverted the plane during a domestic flight in China.

Officials said the gunman commanded the plane by shooting at the cockpit door of the British-built Trident jetliner, firing at least eight shots into the cabin and overpowering the crew. It was the first successful hijacking out of China.

The hijackers surrendered to the authorities after forcing the plane to land at Camp Page, a U.S. military base 45 miles (72 kilometers) northeast of Seoul.

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The wounded crewmen — a radio operator and navigator — were reported in stable condition after surgery in a U.S. military hospital. U.S. officials said they were shot in the legs.

Other passengers and crew aboard were taken to a Seoul hotel.

Three of the plane's occupants were Japanese. Korean officials said, and they were allowed to leave Friday for Japan. The remainder were Chinese. The plane had been flying from the northeast provincial capital of Shenyang to Shenzhen.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry said "the Chinese side requests the South Korean authorities immediately return the aircraft together with all the crew members and passengers" and "hand over the criminals who hijacked the airplane."

News reports said the hijackers requested asylum and wanted to meet with Taiwan's ambassador to South Korea. In Taiwan, a government spokesman, James Soong, said Taipei welcomed "anyone aboard who desires to come to our mother country."

The remaining obstacles that Mr. Shultz cleared away.

No new aid programs are envisaged for Israel beyond the substantial amounts already provided by the United States, which now exceed \$2.5 billion annually. Substantial aid will also be given the Lebanese, but "first, they have to get foreign forces out."

No decision has been made on the expansion of the international peacekeeping force now in Lebanon, which includes about 1,400 U.S. marines.

Although the agreement that was approved by the cabinet provides for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, Mr. Shultz underscored that this was only the first step in what could be a difficult and prolonged process.

"It is a significant step that we have an agreement between Israel and Lebanon that will provide for complete, full withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon and at the same time gives the attention that must be given to the security needs of Israel," he said.

"Now obviously, we have to go on to the question of Syrian and PLO withdrawal," Mr. Shultz said.

The delicate question of normal nation-to-nation relations would be deferred by the accord, with negotiations to begin on an open border within six months of the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

The accord's other provisions would include a declaration of an end to the state of war, which Israeli officials were commanding Friday as practically tantamount to a peace treaty.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 7-8, 1983

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bishops and Bombs

The two-year quest of the American Catholic bishops for an answer to the nuclear dilemma is as important as the result. In composing their 150-page pastoral letter, they heard scores of experts and weighed hundreds of nuances. The key bishops and their assistants now know as much about the issues as any laymen can.

Their sense of moral challenge is admirable. And many of their strategic judgments, like the finding that nuclear war can never be winnable, are beyond dispute. But their letter also contains ambiguities, contradictions and dubious policy counsel that other advocates of arms control will surely want to question.

Though they speak to the moral questions of war and weaponry, the bishops plainly hope to add political weight to the anti-nuclear movement now rallied behind the call for a weapons freeze. Though they thus come perilously close to an undesirable involvement of the church in political action, bishops have an obvious duty to concern themselves with preparations for mass destruction and killing.

In their fusion of theology, morality, strategy and politics, the bishops wind up in a curious position. They are not only attacking the main doctrines of the Reagan administration but also straying far from the prevailing theories of the arms control community.

They reluctantly accept the United States's possession of nuclear weapons to deter a Soviet nuclear attack, pending complete disarmament. But they also characterize any use of nuclear weapons as immoral — thus emboldening Archbishop John Quinn to call upon Catholics in the armed forces to reject any order to fire them. The obvious contradiction is that a weapon that can in no circumstances be fired cannot very well deter an attack.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Freeze Ambivalence

In the end, it turned out not to matter much whether the House voted up or down on the nuclear freeze. It was not that the freeze was essentially a symbolic gesture or that it appears to be doomed anyway in the Republican-controlled Senate or that even Senate passage could not force a determined president to substitute a congressional negotiating priority for his own. The freeze debate had produced something of a balance or stalemate in Congress, as perhaps also in the country. The vote was bound to reflect this division.

Few who followed the long and intense debate could have ended up believing that a freeze would "stop the arms race" or mark a choice between war and peace. Most legislators seem now to accept that things are more complicated. You can conclude as much not simply from the closeness of the many votes on freeze amendments but from the balancing off of the main parts of the final resolution as well. The House endorsed a freeze, but one with a time limit; it ends if reductions are not achieved soon. That both sides claimed victory, the one saluting the freeze and the other the limit, confirms the prevailing ambivalence.

On one side, there is still little confidence that President Reagan understands the spectre of nuclear terror that moves millions of Americans, or that he will conduct serious arms control talks if he is not threatened with political retribution. On the other, there is an awareness, shared even by some supporters of the freeze, that it does not represent a promising way of achieving nuclear reason and stability. It is impulsive and indiscriminate in its reach, very tough to negotiate and tends to encourage unilateral disarmament. To some on both sides, the freeze looked better — or safer to support — when there seemed little chance it would pass. As its prospects improved, one of the backstagers argued made in its favor was that it wouldn't be binding.

Still, the freeze movement has had its successes. It has induced the administration to

mellow some of its negotiating positions and pronouncements. To the extent that it has put pressure on the president, it has created a constituency for those loyalty opposition politicians now vie. And it has added appreciably to the atmosphere of urgency and openness in which new strategic approaches are being worked out.

We refer in particular to strategic stability, which has to do with limiting new weapons than with ensuring that existing ones are not fired. In this country at least, the strategic debate now concerns the role of weapons that are 1) accurate and powerful enough to make the other side fear a first strike and 2) vulnerable enough to encourage the firing of them first in a crisis lest they be hit before they are fired. These considerations are reflected in what appears to be the consensus supporting developing for a new small, land-based missile — a program that, by the way, a freeze would bar.

As it happened, Yuri Andropov helped Ronald Reagan. Earlier in the week, he made a statement about the talks to limit missiles in Europe. It is not clear that he did anything more than go public with a part of the Soviet bargaining position already familiar to U.S. negotiators. But his wording was catchy enough to give rise to extensive Western speculation that Moscow was making a positive move. In a manner that Mr. Andropov could hardly have foreseen, freeze opponents seized on this hint and argued tellingly that the House should not take a step that might jostle the negotiations.

For freeze supporters and everybody else, this is the heart of it. Again and again during the debate, Mr. Reagan contended that a freeze would hinder his conduct of negotiations. Claiming as he does that the struggle in the House came out his way, he is under a heavy obligation to show that his approach to arms control works.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

No Setback for A-Power

A Supreme Court decision putting states back into business as arbiters of nuclear power plant construction will not set back the nuclear industry as much as it will speed developments which have gathered a great deal of steam on their own account. Those who build nuclear plants or seek to build them have had ample opportunity to contribute themselves to shock this one.

We are pleased with the decision because it recognizes the theme of nuclear power development as one on which many variations should be played for the benefit of different states and regions called upon to accommodate to it. The ability of a powerful industry to make allies in Washington who will compel states to accept nuclear plants whose presence

would be an offense to the public state of mind has been sharply reduced.

—The (Charleston, S.C.) News and Courier.

Where's the Passion?

What's the matter with the Democratic presidential contenders? Since Senator Edward Kennedy took himself out of the race in December, not one has issued a really stirring challenge to throw Ronald Reagan out of office. Not one, as far as anybody knows, has even uttered a memorable sentence.

Where is the passion from those who plan to make the race, like Senator Ernest Hollings and Senator Alan Cranston? Where are the rousing speeches from the front-runners, former Vice President Walter Mondale and Senator John Glenn?

—The (Fort Wayne, Ind.) Journal-Gazette.

FROM OUR MAY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Negro Political League

WASHINGTON — The Negro-American Political League, with a membership of 800,000, has been organized to oppose the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft. The Rev. Milton Waldron, president of the league, announces that in the event of either of them being nominated, 90 percent of the Negroes in the North and West will fight against his election. He thinks they can overturn the Republican majorities in Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas. Republicans are alarmed by the movement. There are 25 congressional districts where the Negro vote exceeds the Republican majority, and 52 where the figures are debatable. The loss of 30 seats would make the next house Democratic.

1933: Advertising World's End

LONDON — Arthur E. Ware, who is so convinced that the end of the world is coming on June 12 that he has spent £2,000 in London during the past two weeks in advertisements of that dire event, explained (yesterday) how he had arrived at his conclusions. "Ten years ago, I started studying the Bible," he said. "And I found its prophecies startlingly correct, even to date. For instance, I was able to know, as far back as last November, that the World Economic Conference would take place on June 12." He explained that the end of the world would only be getting started on that date. The "end" will drag on for seven years, he believes, and "Russia, especially, will be annihilated."

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ARTS / LEISURE

An Arts Center in Nigeria

By Jason Berry

International Herald Tribune
ZARIA, Nigeria — An American artist does not just sashay into Islamic villages of northern Nigeria with camera in hand. Such excursions demand a diplomat's finesse. Privacy pervades the religious sensibility. Cameras are unpopular in these parts. When Tyrone Geter, a bearded black with a passion for painting, made early forays in 1981, the Fulani shepherds and Hausa tribal elders eyed him warily.

"So I told them I was a camera like any other tool," Geter explained recently. "I said it was the tool I used to get one impression, and from that I'd paint another. They let me use the tool."

During a Geter's recent exhibition at the fine arts gallery of Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria — where he is artist in residence — many of those who came to see the stark blue skies, resolute faces, fires and unvarnished scenes of village

life were looking at themselves. "Their reactions were a small drama in cultural dialogue," said Didre Badjo, who edited Geter's catalog. "Many had never been on the campus before."

Ahmadu Bello — named for a Nigerian independence leader — has 14,000 students, one of sub-Saharan Africa's largest universities. It has a highly productive arts program. Each spring the sculpture garden fills with student works sent to state governments for use in public spaces.

Some talented black Americans have made their mark on the university, a colony that has converged in a pocket of the world where such amenities as water and electricity are never taken for granted, and where idealism quickly dissolves in day-to-day reality.

The most illustrious American in Zaria these days is Yusuf Lateef, the prolific flutist who, like the late bassist-composer Charles Mingus, eschews the word "jazz" in descri-

ing his art. Lateef has embarked on a long research project focusing on African origins of his favored instrument. He has given several concerts with Nigerian musicians but is devoting more time to writing a book.

A curious resilience forms the common fabric among Americans at Ahmadu Bello. They came for different reasons — some to do research, others because their mates were Nigerian, still others searching for roots or with the desire to make a contribution to a developing country. But the obstacles are imposing.

Nigeria is a country of 90 million people, an area larger than California and Arizona combined. Water shortages are chronic. Power failures occur with maddening predictability. Dwight Mullins, a political scientist from Atlanta, mused about "the phenomenon of reading by candlelight, which I assure you is not romantic." Self-driven generators are the prime household item.

Although the university's art program has emerged as Nigeria's finest, austerity measures in the wake of tumbling oil prices have cut into academic life. Tight restrictions have reduced the flow of books to a trickle. Publishing in Nigeria is still in the formative stage, although some English firms have Nigerian branches.

"The book situation is dispiriting," said Badjo, who directs the university press. "It puts undue pressure on the library. From our end, we have trouble getting paper for our runs. But when you live in Nigeria, you learn to cope."

She is now completing a dissertation in literature for the University of California at Los Angeles, and takes a distinctly anti-African position in a major literary argument on the continent. Many writers and scholars have called for a return to indigenous languages, de-emphasizing English — or French in the case of other former colonies — and writing in vernacular.

"English emerged from a Latin foundation," she said. "I view Nigeria's literary ferment as a very important creative phenomenon. The way African writers take the language and shape it to suit their needs is an exciting artistic phenomenon."

Badejo, who once worked for CBS as a producer, and Geter, who studied art at Purdue University and has taught there for six years, are married to Nigerians and relatively settled in Zaria. Oliver Johnson, a basketball coach from Washington has an American wife; they periodically discuss returning, but he has been at the university for seven years.

"I really enjoy working here," Johnson said. "You have athletes eager to learn, and you stress the fundamentals a lot more. When I go back to D.C. on visits, I have lunch with John Thomas [head coach at Georgetown University]. He always says, 'Send me a sever-letter, will ya? And I always say, 'Then what will I do?'

Shortly before his exhibition came down, Geter began selecting pieces to be shipped later this year for several showings in the United States. But he does not plan to return permanently.

That night at a dinner party, the lights went out in Badejo's house.

"The generator is on strike!" someone joked as the jazz echoes faded and children scurried through the rooms, giggling and lighting candles.

Tyrone Geter resumed a thought interrupted by the diminution of Nigerian power supply. "In America," he said with no trace of irony, "many people avoid reality straight up. That's why things are so confused there. Here, I've learned to use the mirror and put reality up front, as part of my address. It's gotten me to clarify my thoughts."

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"Village Blues," a charcoal drawing by Tyrone Geter.

On Show in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Seventy-eight works produced in the short, strange life of Christopher Wood, either befooled by opium, either fell or jumped beneath a train at the age of 29, are to be seen at the Parkin Gallery. The show includes 10 of his best oils, particularly "Trebooh Harbour," painted in 1930, a few weeks before his death, and a number of drawings made in 1920s Monte Carlo, Cornwall, and Brittany, as well as portraits of his patron and friend Tony Gardanius, of the dancer Serge Lifar, and of his fellow artist Winifred Nicholson.

Christopher Wood 1901-1930, Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, Belgravia, SW1, to May 13.

Paul Ryan, a young English artist who has also worked as a commercial printer, combines these two talents with the third of papermaking to produce multicolored images based on the landscape of the Thames Valley, where he lives and works. The best of these new paper works cunningly combine handmade paper, poured pigments and etching or silkscreen printing.

Paul Ryan, *Paperworks*, 1982-3, Curwen Gallery, 4 Windmill Street, W1, to May 14.

William James Yule (1867-1900) is an almost wholly and quite unjustly forgotten Scottish Impressionist, as this show at Pym's Gallery of 15 of his oils, more than 100 drawings and 6 sketches clearly demonstrates. Trained in art in Edinburgh, London and Paris, he set up his studio in Edinburgh in 1893. Soon after, he traveled to Spain, an inspiring journey that caused him to produce some of his finest paintings — of the fruit market in Seville, of a street in Granada, and portraits of two Granadan gypsy beauties. Many of his drawings are of Edinburgh and London street scenes. There are many sketches of vaudeville performers, as well as the originals of illustrations Yule made for such papers as the *Waverley Weekly*.

Alfred Waterhouse, RIBA: Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, W1, to May 28.

It was the pride of Alfred Waterhouse (1830-1905) that when he was elected a full Royal Academician in 1885, it was on the strength of his work as an artist rather than in his profession as an architect, though in that profession he was among the foremost, having designed, by that time, Manchester Town Hall and the Natural History Museum in London, and having virtually rebuilt Eaton Hall for the Duke of Westminster. The Waterhouse watercolors in the collection of the Royal Institute of British Architects, many of which are now to be seen in the RIBA's Heinz Gallery, are therefore to be viewed with equal pleasure as historical and architectural documents as pure art.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Holland Focus: 2 High C's From Italy

By Jules B. Farber

International Herald Tribune

A MSTERDAM — After years of obscurity, the loosely-grouped "Young Italians" took the art world by storm at the 1980 Venice Biennale, and months later made a heavy splash with their first New York show.

The stars were Sandro Chia, Francesco Clemente, and Enzo Cucchi, soon pegged the Three C's. A decade after painting was pronounced dead, these wild, nonconforming, figurative neo-expressionists emerged with their own new wave of painting that brutally borrowed from parodied and updated 2,000 years of history. The Italian

critic Achille Bonito Oliva called the movement Trans-Avant-Garde, a label the artists hate.

In his recent opening in Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum, Chia, 37, grew furious at anyone trying to peg his work. "Trans-Avant-Garde says nothing," he said. "It could be trans-Siberian or trans-global. Critics paste on labels and they think they've solved the problem. It's painting by painting. No short and quick description, not for something so complex. And I hope my paintings are complex." The slender Florentine with cropped black hair is otherwise pleasant, self-confident and realistic. "To do painting right now is very hard. Tradition

says 'You can't be an artist. There's no room for you. It's all been done before.'"

In his Stedelijk show, 28 paintings and a sculpture, which runs through May 29, Chia reveals traces of Futurism, the metaphysical school and Italian painting in his own self-conscious use of metaphor and mythology. Chia paints with muscle, using a complex structure of color.

In Groningen, Clemente, a 31-year-old Neapolitan, is exhibiting his violent yet eloquent "Fourteen Stations of the Cross," a cycle of 12 paintings completed in New York last year, with two related paintings, "Fortune" and "Perseverance," and a smaller "Self-Portrait (Crucifixion)," at the Groninger Museum through May 8.

Clemente is gaunt, with thinning dark hair, and could be mistaken for a smiling priest from a southern Italian village. The artist admits that his "Stations" have nothing to do with religious symbols. "I'm not trying to revive any of the traditions. Artists have nothing to do with religion. You know Ezra Pound said, 'Religion is one of the unsuccessful attempts to make art popular.' I'm waiting for the pope to call me back to paint. I'm as serious as the pope."

Other Italian artists of the same generation as the Three C's, including Mimmo Paladino, who also moved into the art-world spotlight, had abandoned conceptual art in the mid-'70s and turned to canvas. Gian Enzo Sperone, dealer-impassio of this noncohesive group then working in Rome, convinced Europe that his "Young Italians" heralded the return of painting. There were group shows and one-man exhibitions in Italy and other European countries — all calculated for the assault on the United States.

The Three C's made their U.S. debut at the Sperone Westwater Gallery in New York's SoHo. From there on it was all uphill, with invitations from major international art fairs, museums and galleries, and purchases by collectors and museums. The Groninger Museum had already shown 100 drawings by the Three C's and the Amsterdam Stedelijk had the foresight to plan early for a major

"Culturally New York is now the capital of Europe," Chia said by telephone from New York. "It's the most European city today, the center of Western culture. It's a free place, a place where I can work and get results. Working here is still being on Western territory. I don't see any difference between American and European art. Here they recognize art and need art. You don't have that in Europe. It's like Florence in the 15th century or Amsterdam in the 17th century — then they were the centers where art was so important. Almost all artists started in the provinces and at some time reached the center — Venice, Rome, Amsterdam. Today

it's New York."

"I'm modern," he says, "that's why I live in New York, but modern art is nonexistent. Call it contemporary. I am a link in the long chain with the past. The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans are still more alive for me than live people, other painters. My most serious influences are soluble. I can't see where they are, where they come from. New York hasn't influenced me but I hope that will come."

Clemente's involvement with New York is more mystical: "I'm a traveler but I always get sick when I travel so I like New York where I can travel all the time and still eat well. What I like in Italy is the pagan tradition, but now New York is closer to paganism than Rome. The devil doesn't live with the pope any more, he lives in New York."



Detail from "Water Bearer" (1981) by Sandro Chia.

Artists must live with the devil to keep balance."

Clemente's "Fourteen Stations" were all started at night in his SoHo studio. He purposely used a dark palette of green and black, waiting for the images to emerge from the dark shadows. "I made these in New York with the idea that this cycle of paintings would be shown first in the classical top European gallery rooms. That's why they went to the upper gallery of the Whitechapel in London before moving to Groningen. From the European tour, I like to see my work made in one mixed and exhibited somewhere quite different. Taste can be such a dangerously local thing. The work must be put open to judgment by the artist and audience in a new context, stripped of his comfortable environment."

Clemente feels being an artist means pure, spontaneous expressiveness. In the "Stations," Clemente projects very personal sequences that have no relationship to the traditions of Christ's passion. He chose to paint only 12 of the "stations" instead of 14, adding "Perseverance," "Fortune" and the "Self-Portrait (Crucifixion)." He used decadent, absurd pagan symbols: nude women embracing black devils; multicolored nude goddesses glancing straight out at viewers, turning them into voyeurs; a smiling face reveals rows of skulls for teeth in an oversized mouth; a floating deadman is laden with shoes.

Clemente summed up: "Thinking you can change history is not something for minor artists — that's for major artists."

'King of Comedy' Opens Cannes Fête

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

CANNES — The 36th film festival at Cannes rings up its curtain May 7 in its new quarters, an immense cinema palace that has replaced the rocco Casino de la Croisette, the town's waterfront promenade.

A Hollywood entry in the competition — Martin Scorsese's "King of Comedy" with Jerry Lewis — has been selected as the initial event. Lewis, an enduring French favorite, will be at the premiere, to the delight of his armies of fans.

French cinema dominates the competition program this year. Jack Lang, the minister of culture, has expressed his opinion that the selection of native movies is excellent. Among those chosen for the prize race is Robert Bresson's "L'Argent," in which the minister's daughter, Caroline Lang, makes her screen debut. Bresson's film, his first in some time, relates the lust for money that corrupts a delivery boy apprehended in an attempted bank robbery and hardened by his prison term into a murderer. The three other French films selected are Jean Becker's "One Deadly Summer," "The Moon in the Gutter" directed by Jean-Jacques Beineix, whose "Diva" has had international success; and Paulette Chéreau's "The Wounded Man," another tale of youth's tribulations.

In addition there are three productions of partial Gallic participation: Claude Goretta's "The Death of Mario Ricci" (French-Swiss); Andrei Tarkovsky's "Nostalgia" (French-Italian) and Ruy Guerra's "Erendira" (French-West German-Mexican).

Bruce Beresford's "Tender Mercies" and Marin Rin's "Cross Creek," along with "King of Comedy," represent the United States. From Japan will come Shohei Imamura's "The Ballad of Narayama" and Nagisa Oshima's "Merry Christmas, Mr. Lawrence" (a British-Japanese production). From Hungary there will be Zsolt Kereki's "Visszaesek"; from the Soviet Union Eldar Riazanov's "One Station for Two," from Spain

Carlos Saura's "Carmen," from Australia Peter Weir's "The Year of Living Dangerously," from India Minal Nini's "The Case is Closed," from Italy Marco Ferreri's "Story of Piers," and from Britain James Ivory's "Heat and Dust" and Terry Jones's "Monty Python: The Meaning of Life." "The Wall" by the Turkish director Yilmaz Guney, who made last year's prize-winning "Yol," is entered without nationality.

Appearing out of competition will be John Badham's "War Games" (U.S.), Ermanno Olmi's "Cammina, Cammina" (Italy), Tony Scott's "The Hunger" (Britain), Geoff Murphy's "Um" (New Zealand), Robert Duval's "Angelo My Love" (U.S.), Serge Gainsbourg's "Equateur" (France), Mano Linder's "The Man in the Silk Hat" (France) — a tribute to Max Linder, the French dress-suit comedian whose polished style inspired Charlie Chaplin and Adolphe Menjou — and Michael Lonsdale's "La Voix Humaine," based on Jean Cocteau's one-character play.

The jury has the novelist William Styron as its president, and its members include Sergei Bondarchuk, the Soviet director, and Karel Reisz, the British director. The Directors' Fortnight section of the festival, which has brought many novice film-makers to worldwide attention, is celebrating its 15th anniversary this year with showings of 19 films. The Critics' Week will have projections of works recommended by the French critics' association, while still another section, Un Certain Regard, will project a program of films illustrating trends in modern cinematography.

Casket Fetches £380,000*The Associated Press*

LONDON — A 3-inch-high 14th-century French Gothic casket brought £380,000 (\$596,000) in an auction at Sotheby's Friday. Carved with scenes from the legend of St. Eustace, the casket is thought to have been acquired by James I on his accession to the English throne in 1603.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

4/14/83

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SHK

Plan to Start Wage Earners' Funds Is Drawing Opposition in Sweden

STOCKHOLM — Two major events are perturbing the Swedes these days. One is the stepped-up espionage by Soviet submarines in Swedish harbors. "The situation is extremely dangerous," a government spokesman says. But other Swedes in the foreign office are saying that the heightened submarine activity "doesn't fit" with the peace offensive and bid for greater East-West trade by Yuri V. Andropov, the new Communist Party chief, and confuses their confusion.

The other event is the decision of the Social Democratic Party to propose "wage earners' funds" to provide profit-sharing for workers, with a plan to reinvest the funds in corporate equities.

Swedish employers' groups have now gone all-out in denouncing the Social Democratic proposal, which had been debated within the party for 12 years. The four main associations of big and small employers have jointly decided that the funds would mean "the transformation of the Swedish social system."

They assert that the plan, if carried out, would mean a "form of socialization that has not been tried anywhere else in the world" and they say it would represent a "radical change at a time when Sweden's economy is in crisis."

The Social Democrats agree that there is a "Swedish crisis," which they see as a decline of such major Swedish industries as iron mining, shipbuilding and textiles. They contend that the new plans for profit-sharing would help regenerate the economy.

Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt says that a major object of the proposal would be to increase the competitiveness of Swedish industry in world markets. He is aiming also to reduce inflation by holding down the rate of wage increases. But to get the support of the major labor federation, Landsorganisationen, or LO, the government must be prepared to give the workers something in return. Hence, profit-sharing has become an adjustment would be made for inflation.

Management Objection

Business spokesmen here say they would not have such strenuous objections to profit-sharing if it were on an individual basis. They object to the possibility of collective labor control of the profit-sharing funds and takeover of companies.

This has become an ideological issue for the more radical intellectuals of the LO and apparently of its new leader, Stig Malm. The LO appears to be internally divided on the funds issue, with many of the workers preferring individual ownership to collective control.

Mr. Feldt, who is regarded as a moderate on the issue, insists that "unions will never be the trustees or owners of the funds." How the funds will be controlled and managed, he says, remains a matter for debate and definition. The original idea of union control of the funds, he said, "has been abolished."

Rather, he sees the likelihood of the new funds being treated like Sweden's government pension funds, with tripartite control by employers, unions and the state. He notes that some of the pension funds are already being invested in corporate equities and regards the suggestion that the wage earners' funds would be used for the "transformation of the society" as farcical rhetoric.

Party Split Feared

Prime Minister Olof Palme has the difficult job of avoiding a party split on the issue's development that could cost him his next election in 1985. It now appears that the more radical versions of the workers' fund have indeed been set aside.

"If we believed that government control of industry were better than the present system, we would not joke around with a wage earners' system, which could take 40 to 50 years to put into effect," said Deputy Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. "We would nationalize industry as the former Socialist government did."

The Social Democrats appear sensitive to the problem of avoiding the alienation of much of the electorate on the fund issue. Public opinion polls have shown a significant majority opposed to the fund. With many Swedish companies increasingly going multinational, the Social Democrats also need to avoid alarming business lest it encourage capital flight and worsen the internal "structural crisis."

Social Democratic leaders have been going out of their way here in recent meetings with business groups to assure them of their concern and respect. The Social Democrats stress the need for an improvement in business profits as a means of encouraging business investment and a more dynamic economy.

On their side, some business leaders concede that they are not so upset about the funds leading to a transformation or radicalization of Swedish society as their trade association and intellectual spokesmen appear to be. Some businessmen say that, once the propaganda war dies down, a compromise among business, labor and the government will emerge.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 6, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	E	D.M.	FF.	PLN	G.H.	BP.	SEK	DK.
Amsterdam	1.7483	4.32	112.47	.37.22	1.089	—	5.531	13.07	31.3487
Brussels	1.7483	4.32	112.47	.37.22	1.089	—	5.531	13.07	31.3487
London	1.7483	4.32	112.47	.37.22	1.089	—	5.531	13.07	31.3487
London (N)	1.7482	4.32	112.47	.37.22	1.089	—	5.531	13.07	31.3487
Milan	1.58470	2.92479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	1.58470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	1.7482	4.32	112.47	.37.22	1.089	—	5.531	13.07	31.3487
1 ECU	0.9295	0.587	2.6367	4.617	1.3023	2.947	45.2603	1.9104	8.8408
1 D.M.	1.05520	1.40796	2.8222	1.7956	2.908	2.505	2.229	9.645	—

Dollar Values

Exch.	Currency	Per \$	Exch.	Currency	Per \$	Exch.	Currency	Per \$
0.70704	Australia I	1.1467	0.6225	Israel shekel	42.975	0.4783	Singapore I	2.071
0.65811	Austria schilling	17.228	0.5643	Japanese yen	22.035	0.0042	South Africa rand	17.228
0.51558	Canada I	1.2235	0.4247	Korean won	55.072	0.0012	Swiss franc	76.320
0.11449	Dental krona	8.7142	1.1468	Malta, lira	2.2955	0.0072	Swiss franc	76.320
0.18449	Dutch mark	5.472	0.0982	New, arrears	—	—	Taiwan, dollar	7.645
0.14541	Egyptian pound	0.2457	0.2099	Pak. rupee	10.0551	0.0221	Taiwan, dollar	7.645
0.24541	Hong Kong I	6.8945	1.2399	Saudi riyal	3.449	0.41	U.A.E. dirham	—
1.2925	Iraqi dinar	0.7722	—	—	—	—	—	—

2 sterlings = 1.2196 Irish £.

(1) Commercial from 1 lb. amounts needed to buy one pound (1) Units of 100 U.S. units of 1,000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

May 6

	Dollar	D.-Mark	Swiss	French	French	ECU	GB.
1 M.	8.4%	8.7%	4.16 - 5%	18.1%	13.1%	13.1%	9.1%
2 M.	8.6%	8.9%	4.16 - 5%	18.1%	13.1%	13.1%	9.1%
3 M.	8.8%	9.1%	4.16 - 5%	18.1%	13.1%	13.1%	9.1%
1 Y.	9.1%	9.5%	4.16 - 5%	18.1%	13.1%	13.1%	9.1%

Key Money Rates

United States

Close Prev.

Discount Rate

Federal Funds

Prime Rate

Bank Lending Rate

3-month T-bills

6-month T-bills

1-year T-bills

CDs 6-9 days

CDs 9-18 days

West Germany

Lombard Rate

Overnight Rate

3-month Interbank

6-month Interbank

1-year Interbank

Japan

Discount Rate

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6-day Interbank

Lloyds Bank, Bankers Trust, Tokio, London, Paris, Luxembourg, Geneva and Copenhagen for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York, Handy & Harman, U.S. dollars per cent.

GOLD PRICES

May 6

London

Paris

Frankfurt

Geneva

Paris (12.5 M.)

Zurich

Paris (12.5 M.)

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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May 6

Floating Rate Notes

Banks

NASDAQ National Market Stocks									
Sales In 100s					Sales In 100s				
High	Low	3pm	Chg.	Nat	High	Low	3pm	Chg.	Nat
Sales					LomoT-J86	61	146	164	146%+
Bds	High	Low	Chg.		LandFi-200	148	224	150	+1%
250	244	235	+ 4		LeeCra	2208	224	276	+1%
576	572	574	-2		Liberate	123	123	212	+1%
454	454	384	+ 36		Leverage-24	123	123	212	+1%
197	212	216	-2		Libri	19	4812	4812	+1%
212	212	194	+ 18		LongF-120	17	227	274	+1%
14	1	116			MCi's	6123	444	456	+1%
443	14	149	-16		MDC-16	1105	55	194	+1%
459	216	232	-26		Manly-20	1011	106	19	+1%
724	154	154	+ 16		MayPi	1011	51	106	+1%
1614	722	722	754	+ 3	McCoro	21	314	314	+1%
476	22	204	+ 26		McCoro	21	314	314	+1%
374	41	676	-41		Micro-20	722	109	109	+1%
575	575	575	+ 17		Micro-24	721	109	109	+1%
113	114	114	-1		Micro-34	219	124	179	+1%
498	256	256	+ 26		Miller-40	2114	53	104	+1%
209	52	52	+ 26		Millicom-136	83	314	21	+1%
276	52	52	+ 22		Millicom-136	83	314	21	+1%
204	15	261	+ 29		Mitron-40	1074	179	174	+1%
85	274	27	+ 27		ND-Data-34	1172	242	242	+1%
257	257	257	+ 1		ND-Data-34	1172	242	242	+1%
259	214	214	+ 24		NDIC-16	417	256	256	+1%
291	114	114	+ 2		NHwks-5	872	256	256	+1%
796	184	178	-16		NHwks-5	872	256	256	+1%
299	216	216	+ 24		Nicke-16	117	256	256	+1%
204	298	298	+ 26		Nicke-16	117	256	256	+1%
1796	264	264	+ 26		Nordstar-56	200	26	97	+1%
1390	597	597	+ 59		NrnWg-128	53	69	124	+1%
456	456	456	+ 16		NucIph	261	124	124	+1%
126	264	264	+ 16		Oceaner	49	124	124	+1%
103	474	44	+ 27		Onyx	782	116	116	+1%
1853	214	214	+ 26		Orcac	222	76	104	+1%
1221	22	216	+ 2		PINC-11.92	12	4176	4176	+1%
534	74	58	-6%		Pineapple-16	4176	452	452	+1%
658	234	317	+ 23		Pineapple-16	4176	452	452	+1%
407	116	11	+ 116		PowNvS-1	241	476	476	+1%
672	224	216	-8		PowExp	1234	389	389	+1%
571	152	152	+ 16		PepRoi	257	10	10	+1%
148	20	20	+ 20		Petrie-1	0	294	29	+1%
2161	344	348	+ 24		PicSov	160	45	45	+1%
208	204	198	-16		PionHi-72	245	25	194	+1%
34	38	38	+ 4		PizotM	523	2612	2612	+1%
124	197	197	+ 23		PriceCo	239	27	27	+1%
1473	207	207	+ 20		Prtfns	24	54	54	+1%
397	144	144	+ 24		Quadrin-24	1718	216	21	+1%
518	122	121	-1		R&P-24	222	118	118	+1%
58	122	121	-1		RallyB-140	223	242	242	+1%
467	274	274	+ 26		Rampage-5	223	27	27	+1%
453	15	146	-16		Rival-28	223	27	27	+1%
267	264	264	+ 26		Roads-140	223	27	27	+1%
267	274	274	+ 26		Rockcor	223	27	27	+1%
518	122	121	-1		Rouste-72	35	154	154	+1%
58	122	121	-1		SC15y-5	143	352	476	+1%
467	274	274	+ 26		SC15y-5	143	352	476	+1%
453	15	146	-16		Softeco-2.40	49	4712	4712	+1%
267	264	264	+ 26		STPsoft-2.60	153	587	676	+1%
267	274	274	+ 26		Scherer-20	211	224	224	+1%
518	122	121	-1		Seesoft	3476	27	27	+1%
58	122	121	-1		Seibel-5.80	54	34	34	+1%
467	274	274	+ 26		Server-5.00	375	37	37	+1%
453	15	146	-16		SiMter-5.00	27	124	124	+1%
267	264	264	+ 26		SiMmed-3.22	27	124	124	+1%
267	274	274	+ 26		Shoney-5.15	270	264	264	+1%
518	122	121	-1		SiMicro	2224	1048	1048	+1%
58	122	121	-1		Sykes	2224	1048	1048	+1%
467	274	274	+ 26		Temox-2.80	2061	524	524	+1%
453	15	146	-16		Tendom-5	4461	254	254	+1%
267	264	264	+ 26		TelcomA	1842	244	244	+1%
267	274	274	+ 26		TelPlus	2012	254	254	+1%
518	122	121	-1		Telstra	121	124	124	+1%
58	122	121	-1		Tektron	127	44	4	+1%
467	274	274	+ 26		ThruT's	246	274	274	+1%
453	15	146	-16		Tlptery I	336	54	54	+1%
267	264	264	+ 26		Tlptery II	115	24	24	+1%
267	274	274	+ 26		Tlptery II	115	24	24	+1%
518	122	121	-1		USBac-1	521	254	254	+1%
58	122	121	-1		USSar-1	297	312	312	+1%
467	274	274	+ 26		UnTelgy	298	274	274	+1%
453	15	146	-16		UmwHill	155	504	504	+1%
267	264	264	+ 26		VonVIII-1.16	105	214	214	+1%
267	274	274	+ 26		VectorG	245	7	7	+1%
518	122	121	-1		Wetra-50	294	454	454	+1%
58	122	121	-1		Wilman-11.50	24	454	454	+1%
467	274	274	+ 26		wiWiisF	454	54	54	+1%
453	11	104	-11		WilsonH-20	21	1974	1974	+1%
267	274	274	+ 26		Wrlthins-5.52	845	254	254	+1%
267	274	274	+ 26		Xicor	851	165	165	+1%
518	122	121	-1		XIndex z	263	344	324	+1%
58	122	121	-1		YlowFI-24	1921	3048	2797	+1%

Issuer-Mkt/cpa-Mat.	Coupons Net	Bld/Askd	
Korea Es B5 75-85/93	10/1/16	70.5 99.6	—
Korea D.Bk B5-80/89	10/7/14	4.3 99.6	—
LTCB 5% 85	10/2/16	5-12 101.1100%	574
LTCB 5% 85	10/5/16	100.3 100.3	1994
LTCB 5% 87	9/5/16	4-9 102.4 102.6	1995
LTCB 5% 87 B9	9/5/16	100.1 100.1	1774
LTCB 5% 87	10/5/16	100.1 100.1	2516
Lloyds Eurofin B7-83	10/7/14	5-21 100.1	64
Lloyds Eurofin B6-92	10/5/14	6-16 100.4	798
Lloyds Eurofin B6-92	10/3/14	10-31 100.6 100.3	248
Man-Han Oceans 5% 94	9/5/16	5-17 100.4 100.2	19
Marine Midland 6-87	9/15/16	7-6 100.2 100.4	1054
Midland Int'l 6-87	10/3/16	5-24 100.9 100.7	1804
Midland Int'l 5-87	10/6/16	4-22 101.6 101.6	1415
Midland Int'l 5-87	9/5/16	10-23 101.6 101.4	279
Midland Int'l 5-87	10/3/16	101.1 101.1	14
Midland Int'l 5-87	10/5/16	101.1 101.1	316
Mort Denmark 5% 94	10/1/14	6-17 95.6 99.9	134
Morgan 5% 97	9/5/16	5-14 100.6 100.6	716
North Westminster 5% 90	10/3/16	100.2 100.000%	542
North Westminster 5% 91	9/5/16	7-18 100.9 100.7	49
North Westminster 5% 92	10/6/16	101.1 101.1	38
North Westminster 5% 94	9/11/16	10-14 100.6 100.7	29
Nippon Credit 5% 85	9/15/16	4-14 100.4 100.4	1116
Nippon Credit 5% 85	9/5/16	7-14 99.5 100.1	1092
Novartis Credit 94	9/5/16	5-14 100.0 100.0	1092
Notional Fin 5% 87-90	9/5/16	5-14 100.0 100.0	516
Notional Fin 5% 88-91	9/5/16	4-24 100.0 100.0	53
Notional Fin 5% 88-93	10/5/16	5-27 100.0 100.0	1495
Notional Fin 5% 88-93	9/5/16	7-5 100.0 100.0	1496
Notional Int'l 5% 91	9/5/16	5-19 98.8 99.05	294
Oesterreich Sk 5% 84-86	10/11/16	6-18 100.3 100.3	614
Pt. Banken 5-89/91	9/5/16	6-17 99.9 100.1	3
Pt. Sk. Scandia 5% 87	10/7/16	5-22 100.0 100.0	1052
Pt. Scandia 5% 87-90	10/5/16	10-14 100.0 100.0	1052
Scandia Fin 5% 87-91	9/5/16	5-14 99.9 100.1	1052
Scand. Fin 5% 88-91	9/13/16	10-14 99.5 100.0	1052
St. Generale 1993/95	9/5/16	9-1 98.4 99.6	21
St. Generale 1993	9/5/16	11-9 99.3 99.5	1736
S.G. Alsac Sk 5% 91	9/5/16	7-18 99.6 100.2	1496
SGB 5% 87-97	10/5/16	4-22 100.2 100.4	15
SGB 1997/99	10/1/16	10-12 100.2 100.4	21
Stone & Charl. 6% 84	10/5/16	5-21 100.1 100.6	1794
Stone & Charl. 5% 87-90	10/5/16	5-21 100.1 100.6	1794
Stone & Charl. 5% 87-92	10/5/16	5-21 100.1 100.6	1794
Stone & Charl. 5% 87-93	10/5/16	5-21 100.1 100.6	1794
Stone Sk. Invest 6% 87	10/7/16	5-18 99.4 100.2	26
Swedbank Fin 5% 88-93	10/5/16	5-22 100.0 100.0	1496
Svenska Handels 5-87	9/5/16	2-18 100.1 100.2	1496
Sparbanken 6-87	10/3/16	5-24 99.6 100.0	1496
Sk Fin Skar 5% 88-93	10/7/16	5-19 97.2 97.8	1116
Sk Fin Europa 88	10/5/16	6-7 97.3 97.4	1576
Sk Cent Europa 6% 87	10/5/16	6-15 99.1 100.1	1576
Sundsvallskredit 6% 85	10/5/16	10-11 100.0 100.2	2734
Trade Develop 6% 86	9/9/16	8-24 99.9 100.1	34
Toronto Dom 5% 84-86	9/12/16	8-11 100.1 100.4	416
Union Norway 6% 87	9/5/16	7-11 99.6 99.6	1116
United Oceans 6-83	10/5/16	5-12 100. —	576
United Oceans 6-89	10/5/16	6-39 99.9 100.2	912
Utrecht Int'l 6-86	10/5/16	9-22 99.9 99.9	912
Wil. Gym's Bk 5% 91-93	9/13/16	9-16 100.7 100.5	912
Zentrostspark 5% 91	9/5/16	7-13 99.7 99.9	1000
Non Banks			
Issuer-Mkt/cpa-Mat.	Coupons Net	Bld/Askd	
Azledzno 5% 90	9/5/16	5-17 97.5 98.2	49
Afha 10-85	10/5/16	6-21 99.4 99.5	1426
C.F.D. Electr. 5% 88	9/12/16	11-10 100.0	2016
King. pt. Denmark 1990	9/9/16	7-7 99.4 99.55	10
Enerofit 7-86	10/5/16	5-22 95.5 98.5	399
EDF 5% 1993/2002/2003	10/5/16	6-19 99.42 99.52	1576
Int'l. Penoles 10-84/89	10/5/16	7-19 100.0 100.0	15
Eurofima 5% 89	9/15/16	9-27 100.2 100.9	1576
I.C. Industries 1991	9/5/16	7-18 97 —	1576
ICO 5% 81-92	9/5/16	7-11 97.6 99.4	1576
IFI 1991-85	9/5/16	10-27 100.1 100.3	1576
C. Itah 6% 87	9/5/16	9-23 100.0 100.7	2016
Inco 1990/91 6% 91	10/1/16	10-4 99.4 99.9	1576
New Zealand 5% 87	10/3/16	10-7 100.4 100.9	1576
New Zealand 5% 87	10/3/16	10-7 100.4 100.9	1576
Philippines 5% 91-92	10/3/16	6-22 100.0 100.2	2016
SMNC 5% 86-88	9/5/16	10-1 97.5 98.6	1576
Sumi Heavy 5% 84	9/5/16	8-13 100.0 —	1576
Swedbank PIFR 5% 88	9/5/16	9-22 99.5 99.8	2016
Taiwan 5% 88-90/90-93	10/3/16	7-23 99.5 99.18	2016
Texas Almatis 7-86	10/5/16	10-14 99.5 99.8	1576
TWU Lock 1991	10/7/16	5-23 85 91	2016
Ottobahn Min. 7-86	10/7/16	4-22 100.0 100.2	1576
Prinm. I.C. Asia 5% 89-91	10/5/16	6-10 99.7 99.9	2016
			FGI
			7% FPA
			Foto
			8% Fairl.
			Palm
			10% Fed
			Fdr. S
			9% Feim
			FICom
			FMV
			5% Fisch
			16% Flieg
			Floss
			4% Flon
			6% FlonC
			9% FlonE
			13% Flute
			3% Food
			5% Foote
			20% Forst
			24% Forsch
			25% Frhly
			26% Frhly
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			98% Frhly
			99% Frhly
			100% Frhly

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	1995	High	Low	Close	Chg	Chg%	Close	Prev	Close
20% EAAV	32	16	L15	88	17%	154	154	154	154	154	+ 14	+ 14%	154	-	-
5% TAIC Ph	24	12	A1C	14	4	4	4	4	4	4	+ 4	+ 4%	4	-	-
1% ATI	14	4	A2C	14	4	4	4	4	4	4	+ 4	+ 4%	4	-	-
11% AcmePr	14	10	A3C	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	+ 10	+ 10%	10	-	-
35% AcmeU	10	10	A4C	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+ 10	+ 10%	10	-	-
5% Actions	107	14	A4C	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	+ 2	+ 2%	2	-	-
3% Acm wrl	10	7	A5C	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	+ 7	+ 7%	7	-	-
5% AdmR	10	3	A6C	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	+ 3	+ 3%	3	-	-
12% AdRsl	10	3	A7C	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	+ 24	+ 24%	24	-	-
17% Adobe	30	11	A7C	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	+ 17	+ 17%	17	-	-
3% Aerosp	150	67	A8C	122	72	72	72	72	72	72	+ 72	+ 72%	72	-	-
2% Aerosp	150	11	A9C	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	+ 12	+ 12%	12	-	-
14% Aerosp	32	12	A10C	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	+ 44	+ 44%	44	-	-
14% Aerosp	54	18	A11C	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	+ 24	+ 24%	24	-	-
11% Arks	107	14	A12C	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	+ 7	+ 7%	7	-	-
4% ArksExp	97	10	A13C	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	+ 10	+ 10%	10	-	-
3% ArksExp	150	8	A14C	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	+ 19	+ 19%	19	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	8	A15C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A16C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A17C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A18C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A19C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A20C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A21C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A22C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A23C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A24C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A25C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A26C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A27C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A28C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A29C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A30C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A31C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A32C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A33C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A34C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A35C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A36C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A37C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A38C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A39C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A40C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A41C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A42C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A43C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A44C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A45C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A46C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A47C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A48C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A49C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A50C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A51C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A52C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A53C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A54C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A55C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A56C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A57C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A58C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A59C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A60C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A61C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A62C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A63C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A64C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A65C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A66C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A67C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A68C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A69C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A70C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A71C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A72C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A73C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A74C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-
10% ArksExp	10	9	A75C	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	+ 14	+ 14%	14	-	-</

Murdoch Moves to Create Satellite TV Network in U.S.

By Michael Schrage

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher whose newspaper empire spans three continents, has signed a \$75-million agreement with Satellite Business Systems that would enable him to create a nationwide, direct-broadcast satellite-to-home television network in the United States by the end of this year.

News Satellite Television, a Britain-based company controlled by Mr. Murdoch, signed a six-year agreement with Satellite Business Systems of McLean, Virginia, that would give it the rights to five transponders on the SBS III satellite, which was launched by the U.S. space shuttle in November.

The transponders would, in turn, be made available to a joint venture between Inter-American Satellite Television, a California company, and NewsAmerica, Mr. Murdoch's U.S. company, which owns the New York Post, The Village Voice, the Boston Herald and several

other newspapers and magazines.

A transponder on a direct broadcast satellite acts as a transmitter, beaming television programs into homes equipped with special dish receivers. The dishes that the Murdoch joint venture will offer will range from 1.2 meters (4 feet) to 1.6 meters in diameter. The venture will be seeking to service homes that are not readily accessible to cable television market in the United States or England.

"We're going to have five channels of video programming," said William Kommer, the president of Inter-American Satellite Television, "including a 24-hour-a-day premium movie channel, family interest programming, sports and other kinds of programming."

However, he would not disclose any details.

Mr. Kommer said that "agreements are in place" both to manufacture the dishes and to distribute them to subscribers of the new TV service.

Donald Kummerfeld, president of NewsAmerica, said the venture

"represents a logical extension for us." However, he says, NewsAmerica will initially provide financial resources to the venture rather than initiate original programming.

Mr. Murdoch has extensive television interests in Australia and has been involved in British television programming. He was co-executive producer with the Robert Stigwood Organization of the film "Gallipoli." However, he has not been involved until now in the cable television market in the United States or England.

"Rupert Murdoch has extensive television interests in Australia and has been involved in British television programming. He was co-executive producer with the Robert Stigwood Organization of the film "Gallipoli." However, he has not been involved until now in the cable television market in the United States or England.

CBS and RCA had also received FCC permission for direct broadcast satellites.

However, United Satellite Communications, Inc., a New York-based company, discovered in 1981 that existing low-power satellites could be used to provide a direct broadcast service. With money from General Instrument Corp. and Prudential Insurance, USCI is also expected to begin its satellite service by the end of this year.

Communications Satellite Corp., a Washington-based satellite company, had set up a subsidiary, Satellite Television Corp., to provide broadcast services at that time.

Donald Kummerfeld, president of NewsAmerica, said the venture

EC Is Expected to Rule Soon on Consolidated Accounts

By Ethan Bronner

BRUSSELS — A key European law requiring companies organized in groups to give a more comprehensive view of their finances by consolidating their accounts is likely to be approved by the 10 governments in the next two months, EC officials said Friday.

The so-called Seventh Company

Directive will ensure greater transparency in the relations between parent companies and their subsidiaries and give a clearer picture of the transfer pricing policies of multinational companies, they said.

Debate over this directive, which has been in the works for more than a decade, has been long and arduous, centering on the size of

companies covered, definition of a parent company's control over a subsidiary, whether to include partnerships and holding companies and whether subconsolidation would be required.

Virtually no consolidation is required in most member states, meaning major legislative changes for them. Only Britain and Ireland have comprehensive consolidation.

The officials said compromises have been worked out for almost all the issues and the directive may be passed as early as May 16.

Member states would have until 1988 to draft their legislation, which would run along the following lines:

Groups with total assets above 4 million European Currency Units (\$43 million), 8 million ECUs in

1982, sales of 100 million ECUs in

1982 and 500 employees per branch

May 16, 1983, 8.27% off 4/16/83

Aug 1, 1983, 3.24% off 4/2/83

Sep 1, 1983, 3.25% off 4/2/83

Oct 1, 1983, 3.26% off 4/2/83

Nov 1, 1983, 3.26% off 4/2/83

Dec 1, 1983, 3.26% off 4/2/83

Jan 1, 1984, 4.00% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 13,124, 8.27% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 13,124, 8.27% off 4/2/83

CORN

5,000 bushels; dollars per bushel

May 16, 1983, 3.16% off 4/2/83

Jun 1, 1983, 3.18% off 4/2/83

Sep 1, 1983, 3.18% off 4/2/83

Oct 1, 1983, 3.18% off 4/2/83

Nov 1, 1983, 3.18% off 4/2/83

Dec 1, 1983, 3.18% off 4/2/83

Jan 1, 1984, 3.18% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 10,207, 3.18% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 10,207, 3.18% off 4/2/83

SOYBEAN MEAL

100 bags; dollars per bag

May 16, 1983, 18.50% off 4/2/83

Jun 1, 1983, 18.50% off 4/2/83

Sep 1, 1983, 18.50% off 4/2/83

Oct 1, 1983, 18.50% off 4/2/83

Nov 1, 1983, 18.50% off 4/2/83

Dec 1, 1983, 18.50% off 4/2/83

Jan 1, 1984, 18.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 11,799, 18.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 11,799, 18.50% off 4/2/83

SOYBEAN OIL

100 bags; dollars per bag

May 16, 1983, 19.50% off 4/2/83

Jun 1, 1983, 19.50% off 4/2/83

Sep 1, 1983, 19.50% off 4/2/83

Oct 1, 1983, 19.50% off 4/2/83

Nov 1, 1983, 19.50% off 4/2/83

Dec 1, 1983, 19.50% off 4/2/83

Jan 1, 1984, 19.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 11,345, 19.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 11,345, 19.50% off 4/2/83

Livestock

100 head; dollars per head

May 16, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Jun 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Sep 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Oct 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Nov 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Dec 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Jan 1, 1984, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 1,190, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 1,190, 1.50% off 4/2/83

CATTLE

100 head; cents per lb.

May 16, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Jun 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Sep 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Oct 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Nov 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Dec 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Jan 1, 1984, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 1,190, 1.50% off 4/2/83

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FEED R. CATTLE

100 head; cents per lb.

May 16, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Jun 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Sep 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Oct 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Nov 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Dec 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Jan 1, 1984, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 1,190, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 1,190, 1.50% off 4/2/83

HOGS

100 hogs; cents per lb.

May 16, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Jun 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Sep 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Oct 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Nov 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Dec 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Jan 1, 1984, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 1,190, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 1,190, 1.50% off 4/2/83

PORK BELLY

200 lbs.; dollars per lb.

May 16, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Jun 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Sep 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Oct 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Nov 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Dec 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Jan 1, 1984, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 1,190, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Prev. sales 1,190, 1.50% off 4/2/83

GASOL.

50 liters; dollars per liter

May 16, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Jun 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Sep 1, 1983, 1.50% off 4/2/83

Oct

SPORTS

Bruins Stay Alive As Peeters Shines

United Press International

BOSTON — Pete Peeters turned in a sparkling 21-save effort Thursday night to keep the Boston Bruins alive in their National Hockey League playoff series. The Bruins scored a 5-1 victory over the New York Islanders in Game 5 of the best-of-seven Wales Conference.

NHL PLAYOFFS

ence final and now trail in the series, three games to two. The winner will play Edmonton for the Stanley Cup.

"Right from the goal out, we played a terrific game," said Gerry Cheevers, the Bruins' coach. "We checked a lot better, and we took advantage of opportunities. We needed a game like this."

Five different players scored for the Bruins.

Boston spotted the Islanders a 1-0 lead 3:12 into the game when Bob Nystrom scored on a 58-foot slapshot. But the Bruins outshot the Islanders, 21-7 in the first period, and 33-15 over the first two periods, when all of the scoring took place.

"Pete doesn't worry about goals that are already scored," said the Bruins' Brad Park. "I told him not to worry. The key is that we came right back and scored and scored again."

Boston tied the game at 5:07 of the first period when Craig MacTavish picked up a loose puck in front of Billy Smith and slipped in

a backhander. Barry Pederson scored what proved to be the game winner 58 seconds later by tapping in Rick Middleton's rebound for his 14th goal of the playoffs, tying him with Mark Messier of Edmonton for leadership in goals scored.

Boston's first two goals were the result of excellent forechecking, which the Bruins maintained throughout the game. They outshot New York 42-22.

Boston put the game away with three unanswered goals in the second period, but Peeters stole much of the spotlight with a pair of brilliant stops on Anders Kallur and Bob Bourne during a New York power play while the game was still 2-1.

Shortly thereafter, New York's Gord Lane was called for hooking and Ray Bourque made it an eight-second power play when he came out from behind the New York net and backhanded in a rebound.

After another spectacular stop by Peeters on Paul Boulanger's deflection, Peter McNab put Boston ahead, 4-1, at 12:06. McNab was standing in front of the Boston net with New York's Mike McEwen draped all over him but somehow managed to get part of his stick on a shot by Park to beat Smith.

The Bruins then made it 5-1 with 33 seconds remaining in the second period on a pretty play by Bruce Crowder, who went around Denis Potvin and fired a pass into the crease that skipped past Smith.

The Associated Press
Bruce Crowder (32) and Luc Dufour embracing after Crowder scored on the Islanders.

Canada's Biggest Junior Hockey Event Moves to the U.S.

The Associated Press

PORTLAND, Oregon — The Memorial Cup junior hockey tournament, one of Canada's major sports events, will be held in the United States this year for the first time in the 65-year history of the competition.

The weeklong tournament, which begins Saturday at Portland's Memorial Coliseum, determines the major junior hockey champion for North America.

The system is divided into three leagues — the Western Hockey League, Ontario Hockey League and the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League. The leagues take turns serving as host of the Memorial Cup. This year was the Western Hockey League's turn. Since the Portland Winter Hawks are the most successful franchise in the league in terms of attendance, they were the obvious choice.

Ed Chynoweth of Calgary, president of the Canadian Junior Hockey League, called the Memorial Cup the most important amateur hockey championship in the continent.

"I'd have to compare it to either the best college basketball playoff or the best college football bowl game," Chynoweth said. "That's what it is up here. The graduates out of this go right to the National Hockey League. This is the show-

case, it's the supremacy of major junior hockey in North America."

Portland and Seattle are the only U.S. teams among the 40 members of the Canadian junior hockey system. The competitors, most of them Canadian, are aged 17 through 20. The league has become the major source of NHL talent.

The Portland general manager, Brian Shaw, said: "We are the top attendance team in all major junior hockey in North America. We're averaging 6,000 per game this season, which is phenomenal for junior hockey."

Portland advanced to the Memorial Cup last year for the first time in the club's seven-year history. The event was held in Hull, Quebec.

The event was held in Hull, Quebec.

A major change in this year's competition is the automatic inclusion of a team from the host city.

Portland lost to Lethbridge in the WHL finals, but both teams are in the Memorial Cup.

"It's being done on an experimental basis," Chynoweth said, "and I think it's something we're going to watch very closely as to whether it was the right step."

"Economic stability was a necessity," Shaw said. "Last year the Memorial Cup was played before 2,000 to 3,000 people maximum in Hull, Quebec. This year it will be televised nationally in Canada."

Shaw said that 6,500 package tickets for all eight cup games already have been sold. "That's the greatest amount of pre-sale in the history of the Memorial Cup," Chynoweth said.

The tournament begins Saturday with Oshawa facing Lethbridge and Portland playing Verdun. Two more games are set for Sunday, with single games planned on Monday and Tuesday.

The teams with the second- and third-best records play in the semifinals, with the winner to meet the team with the best round-robin record in next Saturday's title game. The championship game will be televised nationally in Canada.

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ART BUCHWALD Testing the President

WASHINGTON — "The rising tide of mediocrity threatens our very future as a nation." Thus saith the recent report by the National Commission on Excellence in Education.

Here are a few statistics they uncovered. There are 23 million functionally illiterate adults in the country, and 13 percent of all 17-year-olds cannot read, write or comprehend. The average teacher in the United States makes \$17,000 a year and must moonlight to stay out of the poorhouse. There are severe shortages of instructors in math, science and foreign languages. Half of those now teaching these subjects are not qualified to do so.

President Reagan, in his radio address, blames the U.S. government's role in the past 20 years for the country's educational problems. If parents would just get involved in their children's learning process, and we turned our education back to the local communities all would be well again, the president said. He was adamant that the government not increase its activities in education for any reason.

If anyone needs remedial education right now, it's the president of the United States.

"All right, Mr. President. Here is a graph. The red line shows where the Soviets are in education, and the blue line shows where we are. Note the blue line is going down every year and the red line is going up. What does that mean for the nation?"

"American parents aren't doing their job."

"I could mean that. It also could mean the country is not spending enough on education to meet the Soviet threat. Now, Mr. President, here is another chart. It indicates that if we keep turning out people not equipped in the

ences, commerce, or technology, we will soon be overtaken by our competitors throughout the world. As the nation's leader, what should you do about it?"

"Work for a constitutional amendment to bring back prayer in the schools."

"I'm not certain that's the correct answer. Would you consider raising teachers' salaries and getting more qualified instructors to make sure our students are equipped to deal with the tasks that lie ahead?"

"Are you crazy? I need every dollar I can get for defense. Bigger budgets for education are not the answer."

"But where are you going to get the people to build your weapons and learn how to use them if they are illiterate?"

"I don't know the answer to that one. Go on to the next question."

"Do you know what it costs the country in unemployment, welfare, and crime because Americans can't read and write?"

"I didn't know I was supposed to study that."

"Don't you think it's your duty as president to be concerned about the quality of education in the United States? Isn't it a question of national security and survival?"

"I've advocated tax breaks for parents who want to send their kids to private schools."

"That isn't the right answer, Mr. President. You have to consider the illiteracy bomb in this country with the same seriousness you consider the threat from Central America."

"You don't expect me to appear before a joint session of Congress just because Americans can't read and write?"

"It could eventually become a bigger threat than El Salvador."

"If I did that, Congress would take away my tax cut for this year. Are you seriously asking me to choose between the education of our children and a 10 percent tax cut?"

"Mr. President, your homework assignment was to read the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education. Apparently you watched television instead."

"It's not my fault, I didn't know I was going to have a test today."

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"I don't know the answer to that one. Go on to the next question."

"Do you know what it costs the country in unemployment, welfare, and crime because Americans can't read and write?"

"I didn't know I was supposed to study that."

"Don't you think it's your duty as president to be concerned about the quality of education in the United States? Isn't it a question of national security and survival?"

"I've advocated tax breaks for parents who want to send their kids to private schools."

"That isn't the right answer, Mr. President. You have to consider the illiteracy bomb in this country with the same seriousness you consider the threat from Central America."

"You don't expect me to appear before a joint session of Congress just because Americans can't read and write?"

"It could eventually become a bigger threat than El Salvador."

"If I did that, Congress would take away my tax cut for this year. Are you seriously asking me to choose between the education of our children and a 10 percent tax cut?"

"Mr. President, your homework assignment was to read the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education. Apparently you watched television instead."

"It's not my fault, I didn't know I was going to have a test today."

I could mean that. It also could mean the country is not spending enough on education to meet the Soviet threat. Now, Mr. President, here is another chart. It indicates that if we keep turning out people not equipped in the

sciences, commerce, or technology, we will soon be overtaken by our competitors throughout the world. As the nation's leader, what should you do about it?"

"Work for a constitutional amendment to bring back prayer in the schools."

"I'm not certain that's the correct answer. Would you consider raising teachers' salaries and getting more qualified instructors to make sure our students are equipped to deal with the tasks that lie ahead?"

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